

To address threats posed by contamination at defense bases throughout the Mid-Atlantic states that are scheduled for realignment or closure, EPA Region III works closely with the Defense Department (DOD), state environmental representatives, and various stakeholders to develop effective cleanup solutions. Often situated in locations with high redevelopment potential, these sites may be contaminated with fuels, various hazardous substances and unexploded ordnance which must be addressed before the facility can be transferred and redeveloped.

For NPL, BRAC and NPL/BRAC sites, EPA is the lead regulatory agency providing oversight. Several tools are utilized to facilitate faster, more effective and less costly cleanup and reuse of these facilities. For the NPL facilities, a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) is negotiated and signed by the facility, EPA and, sometimes, the State. The FFA establishes the procedural framework and schedules for completing environmental investigations and actions. Work performed at NPL federal facilities is not funded by the CERCLA Response fund, but by each Department/Agency responsible for the facility. The Department of Defense (DoD) funds positions within EPA that are wholly responsible for oversight at Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites. In addition to the FFA, several federal facilities have incorporated partnering techniques at the facility with EPA, the State and other stakeholders. Partnering concepts foster a team approach to problem solving creating an environment of trust and equal ownership. It is through the use of these procedures and tools that agreement is reached on the most appropriate and cost effective cleanup and transfer at both NPL and BRAC facilities.

Community involvement is another vital aspect to cleanup progress. EPA in the Mid-Atlantic states fosters public participation by helping to establish restoration advisory boards (RABs) that bring community members, military officials and state and local regulators together to address cleanup issues. With these stakeholders and land reuse authorities working together, EPA believes economic recovery of communities affected by closing military bases can be expedited.

There are exciting reuse plans afoot at the massive, 710-acre former Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) at White Oak. EPA is working closely with our Navy partners, GSA (the site's

FEDERAL FACILITIES IN MARYLAND ON THE NPL

- Aberdeen Edgewood
- Aberdeen Michaelsville
- Patuxent River Naval Air Station
- Indian Head Naval Warfare Station
- Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
- Fort George G. Meade
- Andrews Air Force Base
- Brandywine DRMO

BRAC/NPL FEDERAL FACILITIES IN MARYLAND

- Fort George G. Meade
- Tipton Army Airfield
- Fort Holabird (Crime Records Center; Cummins Manor Apartment Complex; Defense Investigative Services)

BRAC/Non-NPL FEDERAL FACILITIES IN MARYLAND

- Naval Surface Warfare Center White Oak
- Annapolis-Naval Surface Warfare Center (Carderock Division)
- Fort Ritchie

Non-NPL/Non-BRAC FACILITIES

- NTC Bainbridge
- Fort Detrick
- Granite Control (former Nike Site)
- Gaithersburg Nike Control
- Bloodsworth Archipelago

future owner), and state officials to ensure effective and rapid cleanup, recently removing more than 24,500 tons of contaminated soil from one area. A portion of the site has been selected to house the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) new headquarters, while another portion will be used as an Army research and development site. Productive partnerships and regular community involvement have helped pave the way for these diverse reuse success stories at White Oak.

A grand opening ceremony at the Fort Meade Tipton Airfield last year heralded several significant cleanup and redevelopment milestones. Working with our Army and state partners, EPA Region III declared this valuable parcel of land to be ready for reuse, and removed it from the National Priorities List. This accomplishment marked three milestones: the fastest partial delisting of a property (the airfield portion of the Ft. Meade Site was deleted from the NPL



within 15 months from being listed); the official opening of the airport, which will operate as a major aviation center to alleviate congestion at the Baltimore/Washington International (BWI) airport; and a major step towards the Army's ultimate transfer of the property to Anne Arundel County.

Redevelopment successes at Fort Meade don't end at Tipton. The opening of the \$47 million EPA Science Center last year symbolized the site's intrinsic relationship to the local community and economy. Today this state-of-the-art center is up and running, serving as a vital hub for the nation's environmental testing. The center, which consolidated six leased facilities into one government-owned site, illustrates eco-friendliness at its best: energy-saving lighting; environmentally sound climate control; recycled asphalt for parking lots and roads, and landscaping using existing or indigenous plants.



Naval Surface Warfare Center, White Oak: Working with the Navy, EPA removed more than 24,500 tons of contaminated soil.



Naval Surface Warfare Center, White Oak: A portion of this site will house FDA's new headquarters.

At the Bainbridge Naval Training Center, Region III provided critical expertise and technical support overseeing a massive Navy cleanup that included the removal of: thousands of tons of asbestos, lead and pesticides-contaminated soils; dozens of old underground storage tanks, and hazardous materials from old transformers. Throughout this grueling and intensive cleanup, EPA worked with state environmental representatives to ensure this once-vital defense training center could once again serve as a hub of economic growth for the region. EPA joined elected officials, Navy leadership and local citizens to mark the formal transfer of this historic 1200-acre parcel to the Bainbridge Redevelopment Authority in January 2000.